Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

to go alongside of him because he could not

Mr. Rayner read from the signal record

book of the Brooklyn a signal from the

Brooklyn to the Texas: "Go alongside collier and coal as rapidly as possible."
This was at 7:50 on the 24th of May. At 8:53 the Texas sent a signal to the Brook-

lyn saying captain thought it unsafe to put

The witness said that that was true; that

he objected to having two battleships along-

side the Merrimac. There was danger of being crushed between them. There was

always motion on the battieships, although the Merrimac was as steady as a log in

your ability to coal you refer to your own ship? A. I give no opinion and wish to

express none about any other ship.

The witness said the hawser with which

intense. The witness stated in explana-tion of his difficulty in remembering de-

tails of what took place at times during this period that when he left the Merrimac

everything he had was lost except the log.

For that reason he had only the log book

He was further cross-examined by Mr. Rayner, and then the following questions were asked by the court, being put to the

witness by the judge advocate:
Q. By the court: What direction was the

Merrimac heading when her engine broke down? A. We had been varying the course.

At 5:30 o'clock when we stopped we were

Q. Was there no point near Cienfuegos

where vessels could have found protection from the sea on May 24? A. Unless we had gone up to the Isle of Pines. I do not think there was any place where we could have gone then to find any smoother water

than off Cienfuegos, unless we had gone

Q. Could you have coaled any of the ves-sels May 25, had you been ordered to do so?

A. I should judge so. It was a nasty sea. I could coal, yes, any time. I could not have coaled comfortably. It was a nasty sea and squally, rainy weither, and if I had had my own way I would not have cared

Q. Were you acquainted with the coast of Cuba and vicinity of Cape Cruz? A.

Capt. Jewell's Stay Off Santiago.

Captain Theodore F. Jewell, who com-

manded the cruiser Minneapolis and was

first attached to the flying squadron and

afterward to the North Atlantic squadron,

was the next witness. It will be remem-

bered that Admiral Schley's letter to a Sen-

ate committee had stated that such officers

as Jewell, Wise and Sigsbee had expressed

their belief that Cervera was not at San-

The witness said that he fell in with

Commander Clark on the 26th of May off

Santiago. At that time, he said, the Min-neapolis had one eight-inch, one six-inch

and twelve four-inch guns.

The judge advocate read a portion of

Commodore Schley's letter in which he had stated that such commanders as Sigsbee,

Jewell and Wise had seen nothing of Cer-

vera's fleet and knew nothing of its move-

Q. (by the judge advocate) I ask you what information you did give Commodore Schley? A. I gave him no information in

Q. What became of that letter? A. The

letter was not sent. Captain Parker, of counsel for Admiral

Schley, objected to the admission of this

was to show that the witness had sought

to contradict this statement, but he with-

Q. By the judge advocate: At the tim

you were in signaling distance off Santiago

my recollection.
Q. Do you recollect whether you went on

board the flagship Brooklyn at this time?
A. I did not go on board the flagship at this time.

Q. By Mr. Rayner: Did you have any

communication with Captain Sigsbee while off Santiago? A. I went aboard the Har-vard on the 23d of May and had some talk

Q. By Mr. Rayner: I want to know

whether of your own knowledge you knew or did not know that Captain Sigsbee spoke for himself, you and Wise, in stating to Commodore Schley on the 26th, off Santiago, that neither Wise, you nor himself, had seen anything of the movements of the Spanish fleet? Also, whether you did not know whether Captain Sigsbee stated

not know whether Captain Sigsbee stated that as a fact? Have you any knowledge

of that? A. None whatever.
There was some discussion between coun-

sel as to the propriety of having in the

sel as to the propriety of having in the testimony a conversation between Captain Sigsbee and the witness. The witness finally stated that he had received a dispatch from the Navy Department saying that the Spanish squadron had been reported in Santiago and that nothing had occurred to his howesterns.

to his knowledge to change his belief that it was there. He had no positive knowl-

The Weather Off Santiago.

Q. By the court: What was the state of

the sea and weather off Santiago May 22

to May 28, inclusive? A. I had no knowl-

edge in regard to May 22. I arrived there May 23 in the forenoon. On that day until noon of the following day my recollection is that there was no sea particularly, but there was rather a heavy swell. On the 26th it was calm and smooth; on the 27th

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

edge on the subject.

were you asked any questions by Comm dore Schley as to the presence of the Spanish squadron in Santiago. A. Not to

The judge advocate said that his purpo

reference to that whatever.

His own personal memoranda were

to refresh his memory.

very far to the eastward.

Only by chart.

ments.

collier between two men-of-war.

at that time control his vessel,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

#### COALING OFF CUBA

Witnesses Heard by the Schley

ADMIRAL EVANS TELLS EXPERIENCE

Commander Miller and Captain Jewell Testify.

M'CALLA IS RECALLED

The Schley court of inquiry opened at 11 o'clock this morning. The first witness called was Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who was on the stand Saturday afternoon. He was asked to cartify to the corrections of the printed report of his testimony which he did with minor changes. The judge advocate then asked him the following question which had been prepared by the court:

Q. (By the court)-Had the fleet of Admiral Cervera been in the harbor of Clenfuegos could it have been seen by vessels blockading that port? A. I cannot definitely say; not unless they had anchored in the lower harbor just inside the entrance in deep water. I do not believe any vessel would have anchored in that spot.

Commander Miller Testifies.

Commander James M. Miller, who was in command of the colliers Merrimac and Pompey during the war with Spain went on the stand. May 7, 1898, he was at Norfolk navy yard with the Merrimac and went to Lambert Point and took 5,000 tons of Pocahontas coal. He went to Key West about the 20th, left Key West for Cienfuegos. He could make from nine to ten knots an hour from the time he was at Norfolk until May 31. He was to have left with the Iowa, but he was finally conwoyed by the Castine; but at any time ex-



Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

cept when he was broken down he could have made seven or eight knots any way. The witness was handed the log of the-Merrimac and read: "Arrived Cienfuegos, May 23; went alongside Iowa and coaled; Castine and Dupont also coaled. Q. (By Mr. Hanna)-What vessels coalon the 24th? A. Massachusetts and

What vessels were coaled on the 25th and 26th? A. We started on our course from southeast to east, half east, at various speeds ranging from eight knots to three. Coaled nothing 25th and 26th. Had a nasty sea 25th—quite a nasty sea—but it did not affect us very much.

Q. Did or did not the condition of the weather of the 25th affect the speed of the Merrimac? A. To my remembrance no. Please examine the log of the Merrimac from the afternoon of the 24th, through the 25th and until 4 o'clock of the 26th, and see whether there is any entry showing that that vessel was broken, disabled or delayed. A. She was not broken down off Cienfuegos, but was broken on the evening of 26th, near Santiago. The witness examined the log, and nei-ther by that nor by his recollection could

he remember that the Merrimac had been broken down, except on the 26th, after reaching Santiago. According to the log the weather was rough on the 25th. Possibility of Conling.

"If I had been in a smaller ship I should have felt it very much. On the 26th it had

cleared up. It was not weather I felt on Q.-The particular point I want to have

Q. How long had you been off Santiago de Cuba? A. I arrived off Santiago on the afternoon of the 23d of May and left at noon of the 24th for Cienfuegos with orders explained is whether on the afternoon of to report to Commodore Schley. Not find-ing the flying squadron there I returned to Santiago and arrived there about noon of the 26th you could have coaled ships. A. I should say I could have coaled because the 23th. I desire to add when that state-I find here that we were making ten knots ment by Commodore Schley was published at one time and got up to twelve knots. I prepared a letter to the Navy Department in which I stated that so far as I was conyou have coaled vessels on the afternoon of the 25th. A. I could have up to the time I was broken down. While I had cerned the statement in that document was control of the ship I could have coaled.



We stopped at 5:30 o'clock. I would not have liked to have gone alongside the ships or to have the ships come alongside of me when I had not control of my n I had not control of my vessel.

How would it have been if the collier had been taken in tow my some vessel. A. That is supposititious and I do not know whether I would or not.

Q.—Did you coal any vessel while being towed by the Yale. A. I remember I did not coal until that evening and the chief engineer reported to me we were able to make four or five knots, and if I rememfour or five knots under my own speed. That evening the Texas did come along side and the Marblehead sent boats and for a while I think the Vixen. The next morning, May 28, the Marblehead came

### alongside and from that time we coaled whenever necessary. whenever necessary. On the 27th they coaled the Texas, Vixen and Marblehead. On the 28th coaled the Vixen. On the 29th coaled the Massachu-

setts and Vixen. On the 30th coaled the Iowa. On the 31st coaled the Brooklyn and Memorial Bridge and Arch Plan Approved.

Marblehead.
Q. Did these vessels go alongside on the 27th and 28th? A. The Marblehead began to coal by boat and the Texas came alongside on the evening of the 27th.

At the time the Merrimac was broken down the witness did not want any vessel CAROLINA COLLECTORSHIP

> Three of the Candidates Here to See About It.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

President Roosevelt today give his approval to the proposition for a memorial bridge across the Potomac and to the latest proposition for an arch of the bridge to the memory of President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt was waited upon by a delegation composed of William S. Odell, ex-commander of Potomac Department of the G. A. R.; Floyd King, president of the National Memorial Bridge Association, and Judge R. E. Doan, vice president of the association. Mr. Odell was the author of resolutions adopted at the recent encampment of the G. A. R. at Cleveland approving the idea of such a bridge and asking the President to urge Congress to build it.

A copy of the resolutions were shown the President, who said he favored such a project to the fullest extent, and when the matter came before him in any form would give it the fullest consideration. Mr. King informed the President that a meeting would soon be held to forward the idea of a memorial arch to President McKinley, the date for which has not been agreed upon. The President said that he would be glad to write a letter to the meeting, showing his sympathetic interest in the proposition. The delegation was well pleased with the President's assurances of hearty sympathy with both projects.

President Roosevelt's First Check. the water. There was this motion whether the sea was rough or not. Q. By Mr. Rayner: When you speak of The Treasury Department today sent a messenger to the White House with President Roosevelt's first check. It was for \$2,017.74, and is the pay for seventeen days of the month of September. The estate of the witness said the hawser with which he was being towed by the Yale when he was broken down broke because he thought the Yale had started ahead too quickly. He said the Yale was a very fast vessel and the Merrimac was very heavy, so that the strain on the cable was intense. The witness stated in explana-President McKinley will be paid a check for \$1,856.88. There was a good deal of discussion in the treasury about these checks and exactly how to divide them. President McKinley died early on the morning of September 14 and President Roosevelt took the oath that day. Under the law Mr. Roosevelt must be paid the the law Mr. Roosevelt must be paid the salary of President from and including the day he took the oath. The question was not on this, however.

For a number of years each President has

been paid monthly one-twelfth of \$50,000 a year, the only case in the government service in which the regular salary table was not followed. By this system President month quarter the salary for that month was \$4,166.67. Divided by thirty days the proportion going to President Roosevelt would have been \$2,361 and to the estate of the dead President \$1,805.44. The auditor's office insisted on a division on the basis that President Roosevelt should receive 17-92 of the entire salary for the third quarter of the year, there being 92 days in

that quarter. agreed upon. Hereafter the regular salary book of the treasury will be used in the salary payments of the President. This system will give different amounts each month, according to the number of days in month. For the fourth quarter the pay will be: October, thirty-one days, \$4,212; November, thirty days, \$4,076; December, thirty-one days, \$4,212. For the first quarter of next year the President will receive checks as follows: January, thirty-one days, \$4,305.60; February, \$3,888.80; March, thirty-one days, \$4,305.60.

Sinclair, the Steward, Will Leave. W. T. Sinclair, the steward at the White House for eight years, has been notified that his services will not be needed after a certain time. Sinclair was made steward at the White House by President Cleveland in the beginning of his second administration and was retained in his position by President McKinley. It is not nown who will succeed Sinclair, but there is a general impression that it will probably be Henry Pinckney, the colored man who was brought on here from Albany by President

Roosevelt. Some of Today's Callers.

President Roosevelt began receiving visitors about the usual hour this morning. Senators Proctor, Mitchell and Foraker, Representatives Grosvenor and Brownlow were among those who saw the President. With General Grosvenor was Judge Thompson of Ohio. There was a good deal of pathos in the visit of these Ohioans to the home of their former chief. Of all the men of Ohio none felt a warmer attachment for President McKinley than Representative Grosvenor-not even Senator Hanna. will be in Washington several days on departmental business.

A Convert to Reciprocity.

Robert P. Porter, who has just returned from an extensive business trip abroad, had a talk with the President this morning regarding tariff and other conditions. Mr. Porter is a strong convert to the necessities for reciprocity, and gave President Roosevelt some facts regarding opinions abroad. Mr. Porter believes that a serious mistake will be made if reciprocity arrangesome of the European countries may adopt retaliatory tariff legislation against the high-tariff laws of this country at the shortest possible notice.

The South Carolina Collectorship. A number of South Carolina old-line republicans are in the city, brought here by the vacancy that exists in the internal revenue collectorship of that state. Collector E. A. Webster, who had for years been the republican leader and national committeeman of South Carolina, died on the day that President McKinley was shot, and half the prominent republicans of the state are candidates for the vacancy. Three of the candidates for the vacancy. Three of the candidates called on President Roosevelt today. They were E. W. Screven, E. H. Deas and J. W. Wheeler. There was a brief talk regarding the collectorship, but the President said that he had not taken the case up, and would not do so for the present. The indications are quite strong, however, that Loomis W. Blalock of Newbery, S. C., will be made collector. He joined the republican party about seven years ago, following the defeat of ex-Senator Tultor Butler for the Senate by Senator Tillman. Blalock belongs to an old democratic family, and did not desert his party until partisan politics had become exceedingly bitter. Senator McLaurin is not making the republican appointments in the s. ie, but it is said that he would be gratified at

A Philippine Cane Presented. F. Abren, a wealthy Filipino planter, today presented President Roosevelt with a Philippine cane, made from palassan, a kind of bamboo. The head is of gold, containing a beautiful design in the highest skill of the Filipino silversmith's art. A:
Abren is an uncle of J. C. Abren, a Filipino lawyer, who has lived in Washington for more than a year, and the latter accompanied his uncle to see the President, who expressed pleasure at receiving the

present. Mr. Abren has come over here to study agricultural conditions in this coun-try. He visited this country a year ago. Both of the Abrens betteve that this gov-ernment will take prompt measures to root out the insurgent band that nearly annihi-lated a company of the 9th Infantry.

The Isthmian Canal.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon paid his respects to the President, but did not discuss any business. Senator Mitchell's greatest hope as to the coming session of Congress is that it will pass a bill providing for an isthmian canal. Senator Mitchell is confident that something will be done. He is a member of the Senate canal committee. Representative Brownlow of Tennessee was with President Roosevelt for a good while.

Admiral Schley, Assistant Postmaster General Madden and ex-Representative White of North Carolina, and Judge James E. Boyd of North Carolina were among the callers.

Irrigation for the West. .

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota talked with the President. Senator Hansbrough is among the western men who are greatly pleased with prospects of government aid for irrigation in the great arid regions of the west. Irrigation will be one of the foremost questions at the next session of Congress, and the western people are glad that President Roosevelt will be a friend of any practicable plan for the reclamation of the arid lands. Mr. Roosevelt lived long in the west and knows well the need of irrigation. President McKinley had become more strongly impressed these become more strongly impressed than ever with the need of irrigation after his west-ern trip and intended to write strongly in favor of federal aid in his message to Congress in December.

"Congress is going to be liberal with the west in dealing with irrigation questions," said Senator Hansbrough, "and I believe that the President will also be most liberally also be most liberally." amount to about \$2,000,000 each year, and it could be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in making surveys and in construction. surveys and in constructing reservoirs and canals. After the government has done its part the private land owners will do a great deal. They stand ready to spend mil-

An Armless Veteran.

One of President Roosevelt's visitors today was Thomas Dennis, a doorkeeper in the Navy Department. Dennis is without either arm, both having been blown off while serving in the navy many years ago. Dennis knew the President when he was serving in the Navy Department, and al-ways admired him. The President was glad to see Dennis, and told him to be sure to call again.

Today's Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Navy-Theodore S. Thompson, to be a pay director, with rank of captain; Hiram E. Drury, to be pay inspector, with rank of commander; Joseph Fyffe, to be a paymaster, with rank of lieutenant; George R. Venable, to be passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade); Charles mot followed. By this system President Morris, jr., to be a passed assistant pay-McKinley received \$4,166.66 for two months in every quarter and \$4,166.67 for the third month of the quarter, making the total for the quarter \$12,500. As September was the third month of the quarter the gradery for the quarter \$12,500. As September was the cluster of the quarter of the quarter of the quarter of the quar (junior grade); George E. Burd, to be a lieutenant commander; Percy N. Olmstead, to be a lieutenant; Frank E. Ridgeley, to be a lieutenant (junior grade); Arthur O. Gates, to be a warrant machinist: George M. Hel nen, to be a warrant machinist; Thompson, to be a gunner; William John son, to be a boatswain; Herbert G. Elkins to be a carpenter. William F. Spicer, to be a lieutenant colonel in the marine corps.

THE REPORT DENIED

ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF GOVER-NOR DOLE.

Secretary Cooper of Hawali Has Not Brought the Document-Affairs in the Territory.

Press dispatches from San Francisco recently stated that Henry E. Cooper, the secretary of the territory of Hawaii, had come to this country as the bearer of the resignation of Gov. Dole of that territory. Mr. Cooper arrived in the city today, and visited the Interior Department and paid his respects to the Secretary.

In conversation with a reporter of The Star Mr. Cooper said he had no knowledge of the intention on the part of the governor to resign. He said that Mr. Dole had been in ill-health for some time past, but prior to Mr. Cooper's starting for this country Gov. Dole had returned to his post and had resumed his duties, thus relieving Mr. Cooper, who had been acting governor.

He asked Mr. Cooper to prepare the annual report, which he has done, and when Mr. Cooper sees Secretary Hitchcock the latter part of the week, as he has arranged to do, he will present the report and will also talk with the Secretary in regard to the affairs of the territory.

While not wishing to anticipate his report, Mr. Cooper said that this narrative of

of sensational features It would be the first annual report, as

the last one covered only a part of the year from the organization of the terri-

Secretary Hitchcock today also saw an-Secretary Hitchcock today also saw another visitor on Hawalian affairs. This was Mr. D. Kalauokalani, fr., who presented resolutions of the home rule republican party of the territory indorsing Robert W. Wilcox for governor to succeed Governor Dole. This action is taken, the resolutions state, because those indorsing them believe that Governor Dole on account of ill health either has resigned or intends to do so. do so.

KIDNAPING OF MISS STONE.

Department in Doubt as Nationality of Brigands. The State Department has concluded from its last advices that there is reasonable doubt as to the nationality of the brigands who kidnaped Miss Eijen Stone. The representatives of the mission board in Constantinople have not acquainted the department with the present whereabouts of the brigands, if that is known to them. The officials of the State Department do not care to discuss the affair publicly at this time, believing that such discussion would reduce the chances of success in the at-

Interior Department Changes. The following changes have been made in the Department of the Interior: Patent office-Appointment-Miss Mary E. Coit of South Carolina, copyist, \$720. General land office—Appointments — John R. Laughlin of Maryland, copyist, at \$900; George O. Chancy of Utah, examiner of

George O. Chancy of Utah, examiner of surveys, at \$5 per day.

Pension office Promotions—Lemuel Bursley of Maine and Mrs. Georgia Lockhart of Indiana, clerks at \$1,200, to \$1,400; William H. Conner of Tennessee, Henry T. Graves of Georgia, Albert H. Stevens of Mississippi, William Y. Swiggett of Virginia, Mrs. Margaret Wiggins of Kansas and Miss Sara M. VerPlanck of New York, clerks at \$1,000, to \$1,200; Allang. Church of Ohio, George B. Fleming of Indiana. Asa C. Howard of Missiouri, Markey. Maloney of Ohio, William T. Parker of Tebraska, Justin F. Simonds of Maryland, John G. Teicher of South Carolina, Aloyshis Wenger of Louisiana and Joseph L. Williams of South Carolina, Copyista at \$600, to clerks at \$1,000; Alfred Pew of Michigan, watchman at \$720, to sergeant of watch at \$750.

#### OFFICERS ALL KILLED

Late Reports From Manila Increase Disaster at Balangiga.

OVER FORTY MEN WERE LOST

Gen. Hughes Off to the Scene of the Fight.

COMMAND WAS SURPRISED

MANILA, September 30 .- Gen. Hughes, from the Island of Samar, reports the arrival of Sergt. Markley and one private at Tannan from the fight at Balangiga, where over forty men of Company C, 9th Infantry, were killed by insurgents, who attacked the troops while at breakfast Saturday last. The men who have reached Tannan say that the officers of the company, who were at first reported to have escaped, were killed with the majority of the company. The troops were attacked while unprepared by 400 bolomen, of whom the Americans killed about 140. . Many of the soldiers were killed in their quarters before they had time to grasp their rifles.

Gen. Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster and will personally command the

A new branch of the Katipunan has been discovered at Tarlac, capital of the province of that name. The object of the so-ciety is the slaughter of the whites. Marcelino Mariville, president of Banoang, is the chief of the new branch, which includes numbers of the native constabulary, who were recently armed. One pol'ceman admits that he was taxed a dollar and was ordered to make bolos. A regular collection has been made by the organization from the natives, either by persuasion or threats, and an uprising had been planned

for an early date.

The conditions in Tayabas and Batangas are not reassuring. The worst form of guerrilla warfare prevails there. The insurgent forces are distributed, under cover, along every road and trail, and wait for travelers in ambush. The insurgent leader, Caballos, who formerly belonged to Gen.
Cailles' command, but who refused to surrender with Cailles, is retreating to the
mountains. The main forces of the insurgents are scattered in bands over the province, where they dig up rifles when there is an opportunity to use them.

First Report of the Disaster. A dispatch from Manila yesterday says: A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the Island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, 9th Infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others

are reported to have been killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance; but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to pany was seventy-two. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Dr. R. S.

Griswold, surgeon.
Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller of the 9th Infantry reports that Gen. Hughes is as-sembling a force to attack the insurgents. The insurgents captured all the stores ammunition of the company, and all the rifles except twenty-six.
Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn of the 21st In-

fantry reports an engagement with insur-gents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 90,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Views of Otis and MacArthur. General Elwell S. Otis, in command of the department of the lakes, said in an interview in Chicago last night, that the slaughter of members of Company C, of the 9th Infantry, in Samar, did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster, General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the Philippine arch ipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader, Lucban, heads the natives, and he and his Tagalo followers have been instrumental in knowledge. mental in keeping alive the spirit of op-position to this government's authority

"The location of the ambuscade is in southern Samar, of which the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lucban got a party of bolomen together and surprised the American soldiers while at breakfast. I think \*Lucban knows something about the attack, at any rate There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives comoine to make its suppression difficult."
General Arthur MacArthur, who is in Milwaukee, in commenting on the disa

er, said:
"This is one of those deplorable, isolated the general result. It is a portion of the insurrection which has been conducted by General Lucban, which has never been suppressed. There are plenty of soldiers there to ultimately subdue the rebellion in the island of Samar. The details are too meager for me to discuss the subject. The dispatch contains all the information that can be had at this time. I can add nothing more.'

Gen. Chaffee's Report.

News of the disastrous fight between troops of the 9th Infantry and the insurgents in the Island of Samar was sent promptly by General Hughes, commanding n that island, to General Chaffee at Manila, and by him transmitted to the War Department. It reached the department during the early hours yesterday, and Adjutant General Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House. General Chaffee's dispatch is as follows:
"Hughes reports following received from

"Hughes reports following received from Bassey, southern Samar; 24 men Company C, 9th Regiment U. S. Infantry, 11 wounded, has just arrived from Balangiga, re-mainder company killed; insurgents se-cured all company supplies and all rifles except 3. Company was attacked during breakfast, morning September 28; company 72 strong; Officers Thomas W. Connall, captain; Edward A. Rumpus, first lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, major surgeon. Investigation will be made."

The company attacked was Company C.

which was a portion of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, which went to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and which there performed valiant service. Later, the troops went to Marila and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the 9th was sent to Samar. All the officers connected with to Samar. All the officers connected with Company C, which was almost wiped out by the insurgents, are named in General Chaffee's dispatch, there being no second lieutenant now with the company. Captain Thomas W. Connell, who commanded the company, was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in September, 1889, and First Lieut, Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having servéd as a private in Company A, list. Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Surgeon Griswold is a recent addition to the army, having crossed the Pacific coast with Adjutant General Corbin on his recent trip

to the Philippines Sensation in Official Circles

The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still, the officials were not unprepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues. Samar is a country about as large as the state of Ohio, and the as large as the state of Ohio, and the American forces of occupation number in all between 2,000 and 2,500 men. These are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers. Spain never made any effort to occupy Samar, and it only has been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report made by General Hughes to the War Department was that the number of insurgent riffes in the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare, and pinos carried on a guerrilia warfare, and operations against them were difficult. The disaster to Company C of the 9th Infantry occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the coun-try of roving bands of these insurgents. The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring of

the insurgents. Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch Adjutant General Corbin cabled General Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

Gen. Corbin Not Surprised. During his recent trip General Corbin visited the Island of Samar. It was just seven weeks ago, he remarked last night, when discussing the news of the disaster to Company C, that he was talking with General Hughes at Hoilo about the condition of affairs in the island. The point where Company C was surprised, he said, was a considerable distance from General Hughes' headquarters. He was not sur-prised at the attack on the troops in Sa-mar, as that was one of the islands considered particularly troublesome. The na-tives along the coast are friendly, but many of those in the interior are regarded

as dangerous guerrillas. A well-known official of the government, in speaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar, said he regarded it as a consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meager reports of the tragedy, and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of retrievng some of their lost ground.

Famous 9th Infantry. The Baltimore Sun says regarding the

Few regiments in the United States army have had as notable histories as the 9th Infantry.

Under the authority granted to the President by the act of Congress of July 16, 1798, to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry the 9th came into existence in January, 1799, with Josiah Carville Hall of Maryland as lieutenant colonel commandant. All of the officers were appointed from Maryland, and an order from the ed from Maryland, and an order from the War Department of January 5, 1800, de-rected that the regiment be recruited in

It was the disappointment of Colonel
Hall's life that he could not lead his regiment into active service. That honor first fell to Colonel Simon Learned of Massachusetts, who commanded the regiment in the hot fighting with the British troops around Niagara Falls in the war of Colonel Learned was succeeded by Colonel Learned was succeeded by Colonel Trueman B. Ransom, who was killed while leading his men in that charge which for gallantry has but few peers—the attacking and the storming of the citadel at Chapultepec. The 9th lost many a gallant soul on that day, and as the result of its fighting Major General Pillow, afterward of confederate forms. confederate fame, named sixteen officers and eleven enlisted men for conspicuous

bravery.

The old organization saw other severe fighting at San Antonio, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. After the capture of the City of Mexico there was but little rest for this battle-tried command. It was jumped to northern California and to Oregon, where it entered upon Indian cam-paigning of a trying kind. The regiment did not take part in the civil war, but re-mained in the northwest, fighting Indians. The 9th fought under Crook during the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions. It was in the hottest of the fighting at Slim Buttes, Tongue river and Rosebud. In September of the year in which Custer met his fate, 1876, the 9th Regiment was cut off for a long time from the supply base, and the officers and men lived for weeks on mule meat, with an occasional bit of horse flesh as a delicacy.

another notable opportunity for the 9th. It was one of the first American commands sent there and arrived at Chefu early in y, 1900. The regiment lost heavily at n Tsin, its colonel, Emerson H. List, being killed July 13. During the sequent operations the 9th bore a con-July, 1900. picuous part.

During the Spanish War. During the war with Spain the 9th took part in the campaign against Santiago, being assigned to Wykoff's brigade.

The regiment took part in the assault on San-Juan Hill, and after the surrender of San-tiago was designated by General Shafter as the regiment to march into and occupy The regiment remained in Santiago until

August, 1898, when it sailed to Montauk Point, and after a short period returned to its former station at Madison barracks. In the following March, when the regiment was ordered to the Philippines, the 1st Bat-talion, under Captain Rockefeller, marched to Calcocan without delay, and it to Caloocan without delay, and it was while making a personal reconnoissance that Cap-tain Rockefeller disappeared. He has never Regarded by Department as Lost.

Officalls o fthe War Department are satsfied from General Chaffee's advices that the three officers who were with Company C in the engagement at Belangiga were C in the engagement at Belangiga were among those who lost their lives. It was erroneously supposed at first that General Chaeffe announced the escape of these officers. On the conclusion that they are dead, the War Department has issued sketches of each of them.

Capt. Thomas W. Connell was born in New York and was graduated from the Miltary Academy in June, 1894. He served with his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from September, 1894, to April, 1898.

Y., from September, 1894, to April, 1896 after which he served with his regiment in the Cuban campaign. For a few months he was aide-de-camp to General Douglas in Cuba. He accompanied the 9th Infantry to the Philippines in June, 1900, and was with it in China and afterward again in

with it in China and afterward again in the Philippines. He reached the grade of captain in February last
First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus was born in Massachusetts and given a com-mission while a private in Battery A. Ist Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, in 1898. After six months' service at Plattsurg Barracks he was sent to China and then to the Philippines. to the Philippines.

Major Richard S. Griswold was born at

Major Richard S. Griswold was born at Waterbury, Conn., and later became a resident of Lynn, Conn. He served during the Spanish war as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and afterward was attached to the 26th Volunteer Infantry and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines. He returned with his regiment to the United States in April, 1901, and was mustered out at San Francisco. In June last he was appointed a major and surgeon of volunteers and assigned to duty in the Philippines. He arrived there in July, 1901, and was on active duty up to the time of his death.

The father of Captain Connell resides in New York city. He telegraphed to the

New York city. He telegraphed to the War Department today that he is in re-

## ANARCHISTS AT TOMB

Star.

The Star is the business

man's paper, because it gives

him the latest news,-the news

of today, not yesterday. Hence, to reach him, advertise in The

Attempt to Wreck Vault Where McKinley's Remains Lay.

THE SENTRY ON DUTY ATTACKED

He Tries to Shoot One of the Miscreants, but Fails.

STRUCK BY A CONFEDERATE

CANTON, Ohio, September 30.-Private De Prend, who was doing guard duty beside the vault in which the body of President McKinley rests, was mysteriously attacked last night by two men. Captain Biddle, in command of the company of reg-s ulars, thinks an attempt was made to blow the vault to pieces, as one of the men carried a white package. While one of the strangers engaged the attention of the sentinel the other struck him over the head and also attempted to stab him.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Guard De Prend saw a prowler in the rear of the vault behind a tree and in a shadow. Upon being challenged by the soldfer the man remained motionless behind a tree. He was then about forty feet from the soldier. De Prend advanced, made a second challenge and brought his gun ready to fire. The man in the meantime had dodged away to a second tree about ten feet distant from the first. The soldier renewed his challenge and fired, but as he did so a hard blow was given the gun and his aim miss

Attempted to Stab Sentry. A second man had stealthily come up to

the soldier and dealt the blow. At the same time man number two struck the soldier with a heavy instrument in the back and attempted to stab him. A gash L-shaped and about two inches long each way was cut through the clothing, including the overcoat, and a small scratch was made on De Prend's body. The blow was so hard that De Prend was knocked down a small hill and was unable to gain his feet before the men disappeared in the darkness. Lieut. Ashbridge, who was officer of the day, as soon as he heard the challenge and shot rushed to the assistance of the guard. He was followed by other soldiers.

The sentinel attacked, however, was in way was cut through the clothing, includ-

The sentinel attacked, however, was in the rear of the vault on a hill and before the relief force could climb the hill the men had escaped. A hunt was made for the prowlers, but no trace could be found of them. The vault is but a short distance from the west adds of the material. tance from the west edge of

and the men evidently escaped from there into the fields and woods nearly.

The man who dodged about the trees, The man who dodged about the Prend says, carried a shining weapon in one hand and a package done up in white in the other. He says he could recognize the man if ever seen again. The man nize the man if ever seen again.

That Captain Biddle believes was made to blow the vault to pieces is shown by the fact that he put on an extra guard around the vault and in various portions of the cemetery the balance of the night. All the men of the company, seventy-five in number, were ordered to be to turn out on the first alarm

Family Discredits the Story.

Friends of the family of the late President McKinley emphatically discredit the belief in the idea that the shot reported fired by Guard De Prend at Westlawn cemetery last night was on account of any attempt to desecrate the tomb. They do not attempt to explain the strange story of the guards or account for the firing of the shot which cemetery officials and other residents near by say they heard, and they do not believe that two men would undertake to make an attack on the vault with seventy soldiers on guard or near at hand.

It is believed that the military authorities

will make a thorough investigation of the stories told by the soldiers on guard Sunday night. There are unconfirmed rumors that the shot was fired on account of an accidental fail, and also that it was the result of personal differences. The officers in charge early instructed soldiers not to talk of the affair.

The statements of the guard made Sun-

day night could not be obtained until the officers had secured their reports from them, and while the officers declined to be quoted, they were made with their knowledge and in their presence.

None of the officers would express an opinion as to what the object of the in-truders may have been, and they also in-structed the men not to discuss the oc-

The few persons who succeeded in gaining admission to the cemetery were directed to the officers for all information, and guards were told not to talk of the inciden among themselves while outsiders were present. This is said to be in accordance with military regulations.

SHAKE-UP AT PITTSBURG.

Twenty-Three Officials in Department of Public Safety Removed. PITTSBURG, Pa. September 30.-Andrew Fulton, director of the department of public safety of this city, today announced the removal of twenty-three officers and

employes of that department. The persons removed were nearly all prominent in political affairs and some of them have been in the employ of the city for thirty years and upward. Among the officers removed were A. H. Leslie, superintendent of police; Morris Mead, superintendent of the bureau of electricity, and Crosby Gray, superintendent of the bureau

Roger O'Mara, superintendent of detectives and one of the best known detectives in the country, retires on a pension. The removals, while not entirely unexpected, caused great exciteemnt in political cir-

CONFEDERATE HOME BURNS

Several Narrow Escapes at Institution Near Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., September 30.-The Confederate Soldiers' Home just east of this city was destroyed by fire today. There were no lives lost but several narrow escapes. About seventy veterans were inmates of the building, some of them being invalids who were rescued with difficulty. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, covered by \$22,000 insurance. The home was opened for the ex-confederate veterans of the state June 30 and was built by popular

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, September 30 .-Three men were badly burned by an explosion of molten metal at the upper furnace of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company at 3 o'clock this morning. The injured are Joseph Burtz, Thomas Parker and Angelo Peppo. Burtz and Parker will probably die of their injuries.

Detailed at St. John's College. Capt. Charles T. Greene has been detal as professor of military science and tact at St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y.

Honorably Discharged.

Capt. Frederick H. Morhart, assistance, U. S. V., has been honorably charged from the service of the University of the U

# Capt. Theo. F. Jewell,